

entire, its bristly, instead of merely scabrous puberulent stems, and the generally acute involucreal scales, not rounded at tip, nor erose. From *S. fistulosa* it differs in the entire, instead of crenate-serrate leaves, not distinctly divided into upper and lower cauline, whereas *S. fistulosa* shows a pronounced gradation in the leaves from base to summit. *S. aspericaulis* finds its nearest relative probably in *S. Chapmanii*, although it is abundantly distinct from it.

SOLIDAGO TORTIFOLIA Ell. Sketch Bot. S.-C & Ga. ii, 377 (1824).

S. odora Michx.? Fl. Bor.-Am. ii, 118 (1803), not Ait.

SOLIDAGO FISTULOSA Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8, no. 19 (1768).

S. pilosa Walt. Fl. Car. 207 (1788). This is usually referred here, but the description is very meagre.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IS ARENARIA LATERIFLORA DIOECIOUS?

WILHELM SUKSDORF.

MR. R. W. WOODWARD'S paper, On Variation in *Arenaria lateriflora*, in RHODORA for December, 1913, was very interesting to me, since I had made almost exactly the same observations on the related species *Arenaria* (or *Moehringia*) *macrophylla* about ten years ago. However, my conclusions were somewhat different, for I began to look upon the two forms as the two sexes of a dioecious species. The form with long stamens and short pistil does not produce seeds, at least not in many cases, and its petals are more conspicuous than in the other form, which has a longer pistil and short, apparently imperfect stamens. Many specimens of both forms were collected in 1904 and later distributed under one number (4033) but with separate labels, and the sex was indicated on the label in each case. My collection of this plant consists of 17, or if the sexes are kept separate, of 20 sheets, collected at nearly as many different places north and west of Bingen, Washington, scattered over an area about 30 miles wide each way, the altitude varying from 125 to 3000 feet or more. Of the 20 specimens 7 are pistillate and 13 are staminate, only one of the latter has a conspicuous ovary which, however, may be sterile.

My collection of *M. lateriflora* comprises only 5 numbers as follows: 1 from Cambridge, Massachusetts and 1 from Iowa, both with long stamens, and 3 from Spokane Co., Washington, one of these is pistillate, the other two consist of both sexes on different stems. In one long-stamened flower there is a capsule not very small, but it seems to be seedless.—To me it seems fairly certain that these two species are dioecious or nearly so. There may be a third form having long stamens and also producing seeds, but that is still doubtful. Further observations at many different places may perhaps be needed to settle this point.

BINGEN, WASHINGTON.

A CUT-LEAVED ALDER.—On the edge of a wet thicket at Norris Arm, at the mouth of the Exploits River in Newfoundland, there occurs a large clump of the common swamp Alder, *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench, with the leaves deeply pinnatifid. When the plant was first examined it was taken to be the shrub known in cultivation as *A. incana*, var. *pinnatifida* Wahlenb., but closer study shows that it cannot be placed with var. *pinnatifida*, for that shrub, known in the wild state only in Sweden, has the leaves densely pubescent beneath (see Callier in Schneider, Handb. der Laubholz. i. 136). The Newfoundland shrub is clearly an extreme of the common American *A. incana*, var. *glauca* Ait., differing, like var. *glauca*, from typical *A. incana* of Europe, in having the leaves very glaucous beneath and quickly glabrate except on the veins. It should be called

ALNUS INCANA (L.) Moench, var. GLAUCA Ait., forma **tomophylla**, n. f., foliis elongatis irregulariter laciniato-pinnatifidis.—NEWFOUNDLAND: border of a wet thicket, Norris Arm, August 21, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5303 (TYPE in herb. Gray). A somewhat similar but less characteristic specimen from MAINE: Hartford, August, 1892, *J. C. Parlin*.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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